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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 50 December 15, 1961 Section I — News

WHITE HOUSE: *Crisis over Adlai* .....(841)

DE GAULLE: *Checks appeasement drive* (842)

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UDALL: *Bull in a china shop* .....(842)

CASTRO: *Confessions of a Red* .....(843)

Crisis Within the White House: Last week the New Frontier experienced its first big internal crisis. It was not so labeled in the press. It was portrayed in printer's ink as just another of those foul-ups of conflicting personalities, and was then swept under the rug. Adlai Stevenson, the storm center, "consented" to remain as UN Ambassador and declined to run against Senator Dirksen next year in Illinois.

Actually, what happened was a Kennedy attempt to jettison one of the leaders, if not the leader, of the whole left-wing nucleus of the Administration which has been shaping the New Frontier foreign and domestic policy.

Adlai Stevenson is listed by the Americans for Democratic Action as a "founder" of that Fabian Socialist organization, some 36 of whose members (past and present) occupy high posts in the JFK Administration. He is, without exaggeration, the darling of the ADA. If he had not supported Kennedy in 1960, the latter undoubtedly would have lost the election. If millions of urban Democrats who are not ADA-ers had known before the election that Adlai would have occupied such a post of power under Kennedy, they might well have withheld their votes from JFK, causing his defeat.

Stevenson's role as the man who scuttled the invasion attempt to oust Castro has become well known, and a growing resistance among many Democrats to the ADA set in the Administration has sharpened the internal conflict.

Additionally—and perhaps more important—it is reported that Stevenson has been evidencing his reluctance to block the admission of Red China to the UN, and this at a time when that fiery issue is being debated, perhaps finally, in that body. If the Reds win, a nation-wide explosion bearing on the whole future of the Kennedy regime could well happen—and the White House knows it.

Stevenson for all these reasons has become what the liberal press calls a "controversial" figure. Republican leaders have voiced the feelings of much of the public in centering their attacks on him—making him the same kind of political liability to Kennedy that Acheson was to Truman.

Hence, some reporters were probably near the truth when they speculated that Democratic National Chairman John Bailey was the key man in what took place. Bailey is a good friend of Illinois Democratic boss Richard Daley (Mayor of Chicago). It is said that he suggested to Daley that the latter offer and support the idea of Adlai running for Dirksen's Senate seat, after resigning from the Administration. Daley went down the line (he had little to lose, as he has no effective candidate for that seat.)

It is believed that JFK's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, helped to further the scheme. The elder Kennedy is known to dislike Adlai.

But as the outlines of the cabal developed on the news tickers, the ADA forces and the Stevenson troops mobilized. Typically, Doris Fleeson (important New Frontier liberal columnist) sounded the alarm, saying that the White House should not "risk antagonizing Democrats" (that is, ADA Democrats) for a dubious Illinois candidacy.

Then the young man in the Presidential chair, who voted with the ADA 100 per cent in recent years in the Senate, caved in. After hasty, muffled confabs, Adlai chose to keep his UN seat and to reject the race in Illinois. Kennedy "urged" Adlai to remain. End of episode, but not the end of the internal conflict within the New Frontier—if Capitol Hill sages are right.

For the ADA-ers in the Administration, now on top, face rapidly growing and bitter in-fighting from those Democrats who detest the Stevensons, Schlesingers, etc. And the Republicans, led by Chairman Miller, Senator Goldwater and others, are exposing the ADA, socialistic and appeasing nature of the JFK Administration. The "extremists" dangerous to the country—they emphasize—are not members of the little fringe groups on the Right, who are not in places of power, but those right in the White House itself. The whole phony crusade led by JFK against "radicals of the Right" is being unbared as a subtle attempt to shield the ADA extremists who guide the ship of state—internally toward socialism, and abroad to surrender to the forces of the Kremlin.

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What De Gaulle Thinks: Word from our correspondents in Paris, as follows:

• De Gaulle did not yield a fraction of a millimeter to Macmillan's appeasement suggestions during his recent parley in London with the British Prime Minister. He only agreed that there should be a foreign ministers' meeting—about which he remains pessimistic.

• The French President told Macmillan bluntly that when the West tolerated the East Berlin wall, it in effect recognized East Berlin as the capital of Ulbricht's Red puppet regime. That gives the Russians quite an ace in their game at the foreign ministers' meeting.

• He emphasized that Kennedy, while making a big show of sending more ground troops into Berlin, actually was giving away diplomatic aces to Moscow.

• He threatened that, unless Adenauer had been hypnotized by Kennedy during the Chancellor's trip to Washington, he (de Gaulle) would pressure the German leader to adhere to the French position. He also will tell Adenauer that all Kennedy intends to do is to disintegrate West German power, one bologna slice after another.

• De Gaulle knows that his firm stand against East-West negotiations (unless the Reds take the initiative for such a parley and offer something to talk about) has caused the present lull in the international atmosphere. All Western diplomats, although they won't say so openly, recognize that de Gaulle, by his firm adherence to this stand, forced the others in line and he—not Kennedy or Macmillan—deserves the credit for the present calm. He is going to stick to his policy.

• De Gaulle was outraged by Kennedy's remarks (in the latter's interview with *Izvestia*) about Germany. Kennedy said that, so long as Moscow opposes reunification of Germany, the US accepts the situation. Not only the French President, but chancelleries all over Western Europe regard this as a dangerous piece of appeasement and are amazed that most of the American press failed to criticize this, while lauding the Kennedy-*Izvestia* interview.

Congo: Blame for the new UN offensive against Katanga (which Britain wisely opposes, though it is logistically supported by US Globemaster cargo planes) is being laid squarely at the feet of the man President Kennedy has asked to stay on as Ambassador to the UN: Adlai E. Stevenson.

For it was none other than America's UN Ambassador who supported a Soviet-backed Security Council resolution on November 24 calling for UN force against the "secessionist" activities of Katanga. Recent attacks against UN personnel by Katangan soldiers, who well remember the unprovoked assault by the UN September 13, have followed this inflammatory resolution to crush Tshombe's once peaceful realm.

Although Stevenson had originally opposed the resolution, he finally voted for it on the strange grounds he didn't wish to see Congolese Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, demanding the overthrow of Katanga, go home "empty-handed."

If the US Ambassador to the UN had simply cast a veto, instead of being so generous in offering up Katanga as a sacrifice to the needy, the Katangan soldiers could have easily been kept under control, no incidents against the UN would have occurred, and the UN would have no excuse for its new offensive. Moreover, observers note with particular concern that the "empty-handed" central Congolese government has just recognized the Communist governments of Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Adlai's Withdrawal: Aside from broader national reasons involved in Adlai Stevenson's decision not to enter the Illinois Senate race against Everett Dirksen (see story on Page 841), many believe a cold political assessment of Stevenson's popularity was a factor.

Before his withdrawal Adlai had stated that the idea of opposing Dirksen "intrigued" him. Democrats in the state began a series of private polls and soundings to find out just how strongly the twice defeated Presidential candidate would run.

Evidently their findings left Adlai somewhat less intrigued. Noted is that, although Stevenson would have the backing of the powerful Daley machine, he is not popular with Dempoliticos in the state. He had virtually no support from the Illinois delegation at Los Angeles in 1960.

In 1952 Ike whipped Stevenson in his own state by 443,000 votes, and in 1956 he nearly doubled that plurality, crushing the portly appeaser by 847,000 votes. Hence Stevenson has good practical reasons to stick to his UN knitting.

The Trespasser: It begins to appear that Interior Secretary Stewart Udall has about as much respect for private property as a bull for a china shop.

Last spring the New Frontier cabinet member and a group of rain soaked, muddy hikers marched all over the rugs of a Maryland restaurant and began eating sandwiches out of paper bags. "I don't care who you are. Get out of here, you bum," the proprietress told Udall. Last week Udall was tossed off a Kansas rancher's property after he had landed in a helicopter to inspect it as a possible national park site. As comical as these incidents appear, they are seen as signs of reaction against increasing federal disregard for individual rights and freedom of choice.

A topic of conversation at every Washington cocktail party is Udall's order that Redskin owner George Preston Marshall hire a Negro player or forfeit the team's right to play in the new federally subsidized D. C. stadium. United Press Inter-

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national columnist Lyle Wilson noted last week: "Many citizens who would not be aware of the government's absolute power to control that which it subsidizes will become aware of that because of Mr. Udall's order to Mr. Marshall.

"That will be a factor in the next session of Congress if the Kennedy Administration presses again for federal subsidy of schools . . . . As in the case of Mr. Udall and the Redskins, the government is usually quick to exercise any and all powers available to it. The US Office of Education would not be bashful about moving in on the school system of the United States."

GOP in Farm Belt: Republican leaders from across the Midwest, meeting recently at Minneapolis, see sharp Republican gains next year.

Party chieftains think widespread dissatisfaction with the Kennedy farm program signals a gain of 12 House seats in the Midwest next fall. The GOP gained 14 Midwest seats in 1960.

Iowa's Senator Bourke Hickenlooper surveyed the farm situation as it is ten months after ascension to power by Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman. He said:

• The Administration's feed-grains program, designed to cut price-depressing surpluses, as well as to raise the income of cooperating farmers, has made "scarcely a dent" in the huge surplus, and can do no better if continued next year.

• The government is selling surplus grain in rising volume, keeping market prices low at the expense of more than half of the corn and sorghum growers who did not participate in the Administration's program to reduce planted acreage.

• A "disastrous" decline in hog prices is likely next year as a result of the government policy of making feed grains cheap and readily available, because cheap feed leads to overproduction of livestock.

• Poultry has been a floundering segment of the farm industry this year. The Department of Agriculture forecasts even lower egg prices next year. It sees heavy broiler production. This would keep poultry prices at rock bottom.

GOP leaders noticed the latest Agriculture Department report on prices showed that "every major livestock commodity except cattle brought lower prices to farmers than a year earlier."

Castro: Fidel Castro's statement last week that he had been a full-fledged Communist since 1953, and had flirted with communism before that, should hardly come as a surprise to HUMAN EVENTS readers. HUMAN EVENTS, it may be recalled, was first in the field to identify Fidel's Red origins; it quoted the former Ambassador to Cuba, career diplomat Spruille Braden, to this effect on August 17, 1957—a full 17 months before Castro assumed power. Braden, in an exclusive interview, said the very least one could call Fidel at that time was a "fellow traveler" and the fact that he was head of the Cuban uprising "stamps the insurrection as another part of the developing Communist pattern of such subversion throughout Latin America."

If HUMAN EVENTS, *which had no information not available to the State Department, could have pegged Castro for what he was, why couldn't the experts?*

In the light of Castro's statements and what conservatives and knowledgeable anti-Communists long suspected, it is interesting to recall just who these Latin experts were and what they said:

• Herbert L. Matthews, New York *Times* correspondent, who sold Castro to the American public as a revolutionary hero. As late as August 29, 1960, Matthews was quoted in the *Hispanic American Report* as saying Castro's regime was not "Marxism or Communism or Fascism," although he had "unwittingly" played into the hands of the Communists. Before Castro assumed power, Matthews said, the Communists had no influence over him.

• General C. P. Cabell, Deputy Director of the US Central Intelligence Agency, in November, 1959, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee 10 months after Castro was in power: "We believe that Castro is not a member of the Communist Party, and does not consider himself to be a Communist."

• Roy Rubottom, then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, now assigned to muzzle the military at the Naval War College, said on December 31, 1958: "There was no evidence of any organized Communist element within the Castro movement or that Senor Castro himself was under Communist influence."

• Senator J. W. Fulbright, quoted August 12, 1959, by the New York *Times*: One should avoid, said Fulbright, giving Castro the Communist tag. "It would be well to avoid confusing nationalism with communism."

In view of the gross misinformation about Castro, Robert Morris, former counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has called for an investigation of the Cuban situation.

Atomic Testing: Reports coming to HUMAN EVENTS say that Dr. Edward Teller (father of the H-bomb) and other scientists recently told the President the Soviet Union may well have scored

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.): "I have been a subscriber to HUMAN EVENTS for a long time, and I find it not only very enlightening, but I think it is doing much good toward the preservation of our fundamental institutions of government."

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some nuclear breakthroughs as a result of its recent series of testing. This, plus the fact Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has said certain weapons must be tested in the air for reliability, may finally push the President into calling for a resumption of atmospheric tests.

The Russians have announced only 30 tests, but the US insists they have set off at least 50, some underground. The announcement by the US last week that the Soviet Union is conducting underground tests is of particular interest. Official admission from the Administration that the Soviets have underground caves for testing has convinced the experts the Soviets were conducting secret explosions in these caves during the test-ban moratorium. The same sort of evidence used to deduce the fact the Soviets were testing in these caves last week was given to the Administration during the moratorium, but was completely ignored.

The strongest reason for a vigorous resumption of tests came last week from a truly unexpected source: Dr. Hans Bethe, at one time the leading opponent of testing. Dr. Bethe stated categorically the US should resume further testing underground, and in the atmosphere if "necessary."

No Victory in Laos: The President's new Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, W. Averell Harriman, is receiving praise in some quarters for his supposed skillful handling of the Laotian crisis. The Administration's wind-machines are now hailing the new compromise reached between the Red Chinese, the Russians and the West at Geneva as something just short of a miracle manufactured through Harriman's magic diplomatic touch.

But experts on the Far East hold no such admiring views of this new agreement, lauded not only in Washington, but in Peiping. They point out the agreement has the following serious flaws:

• Under the agreement, Souvanna Phouma would head the new Laos regime, although he was booted from power by pro-Western forces in 1960 because he was delivering Laos, *a la* Castro, to the Communists.

• The US is banking on the impotent International Control Commission, headed by an Indian who refuses to ruffle the Communists, to stop aggression. (Use of the Commission's teams is not only a favorite solution of Harriman, but of Walt Whitman Rostow, the State Department's new policy planning chieftain.) The ICC has only investigative powers and has no way to enforce flagrant violations of any agreement.

• The Communist Pathet-Lao, which has increased control over Laos by nearly ten-fold since 1954 when similar Laos accords were reached at Geneva between East and West, still refuses to put its army under the control of the central government.

Capitol Camera: Partisans of Major General Edwin A. Walker, anticipating the forthcoming Senate committee hearings on "military muzzling," hope that the committee will provide the most favorable setup for the General. Some think he should be "invited" by the group to testify, others believe he should be "subpoenaed." The latter contend that the force of testimony will be greater if it comes from a subpoenaed witness. According to those closest to him, the General prefers the "subpoena" procedure.

• *The State Department is nudging the Italian government toward "neutralism," according to some US members of Congress just returned from Rome. They say that State has intimated that it would welcome the Fanfani government's efforts to form a coalition with the Nenni (fellow traveler and neutralist) Socialists. The Congressmen conclude that anti-anti-Communist Walt W. Rostow (new head of State's policy planning group) is thereby already demonstrating his power in shaping JFK's foreign policy.*

• Franz-Josef Strauss, West German Defense Minister, recently scored Presidential assistant Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., as a man who "is not good for American-German relations and mutual confidence." Strauss blasted Kennedy's ADA adviser for his comment in *Show* magazine which said: "Of course, Germans do show special tendencies toward arrogance and servility."

• *It has long been surmised that David McDonald, president of the big Steelworkers' union, would be the first of the AFL-CIO hierarchy to leave for more luscious and luxuriant pastures. This bolsters a report that McDonald has his eye on an ambassadorship or something equally imposing. But McDonald has his* $50,000*-a-year job (plus an elastic expense account) nailed down by election until* 1965 *and, despite guerrilla warfare in his union, his friends don't think he would give up a sure thing for something subject to the variable winds of national politics.*

• The Brooklyn grand jury last week indicted a man who had been receiving welfare payments illegally since 1952. The man had sired ten illegitimate children during that period and had just returned from a vacation in Puerto Rico.

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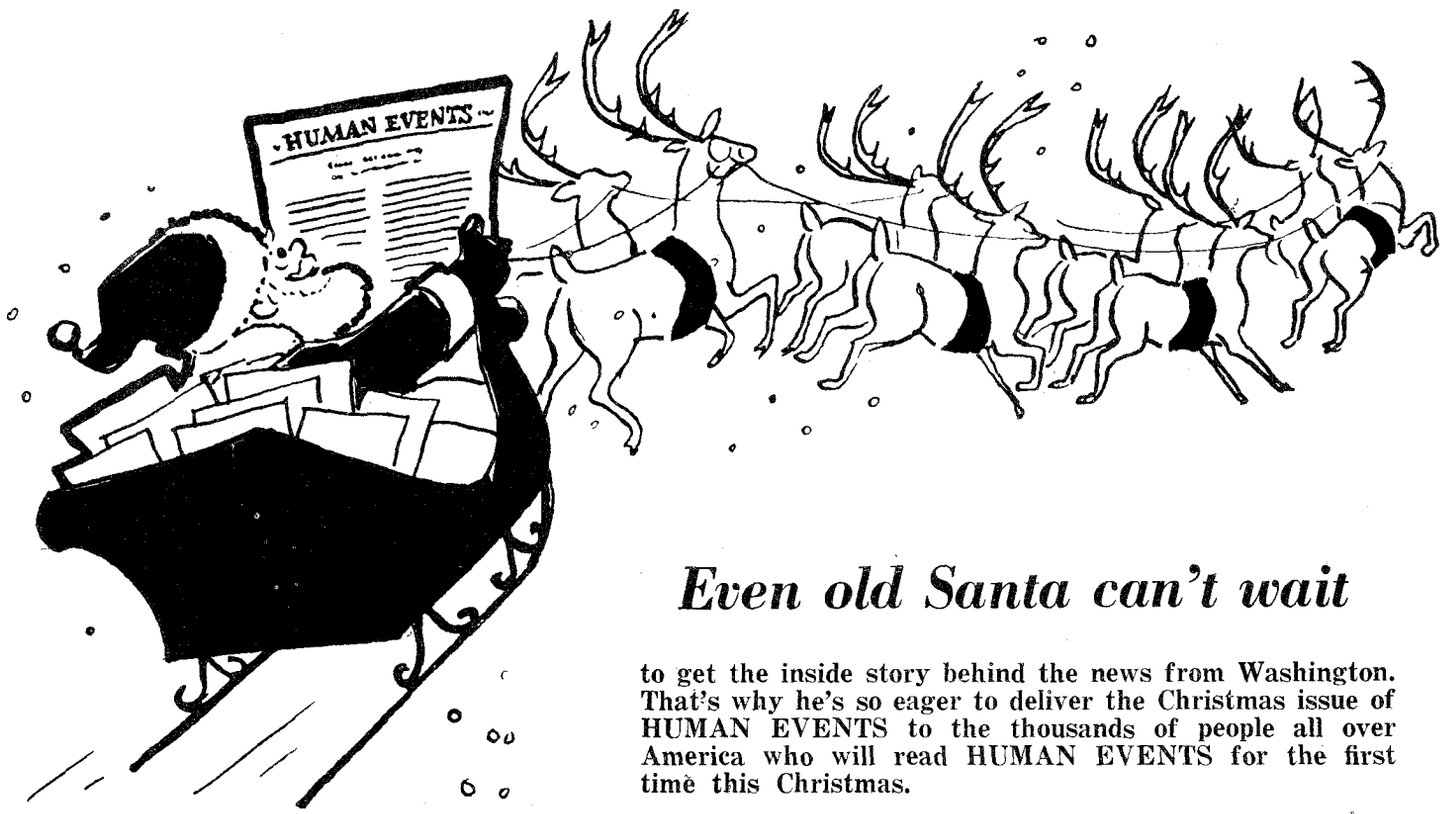

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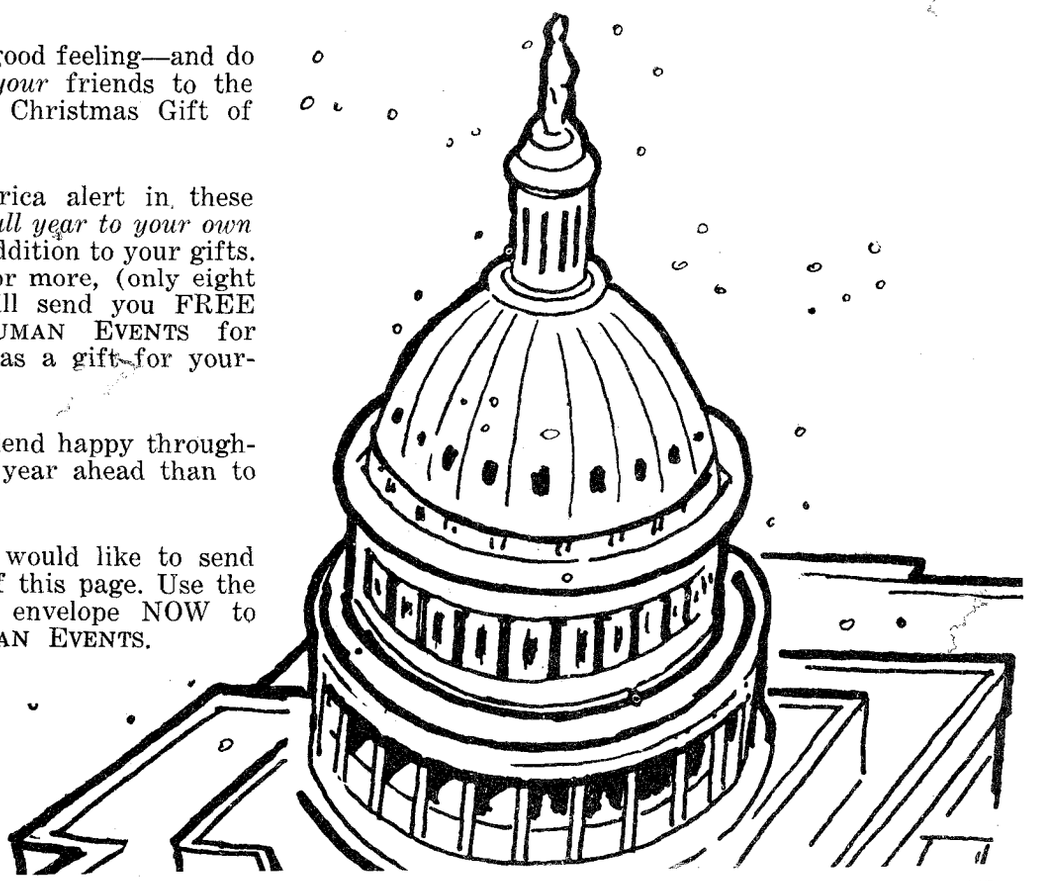

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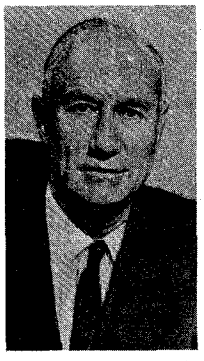

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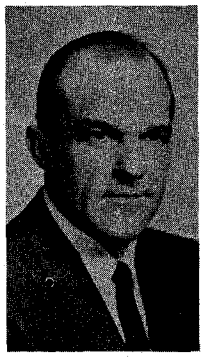

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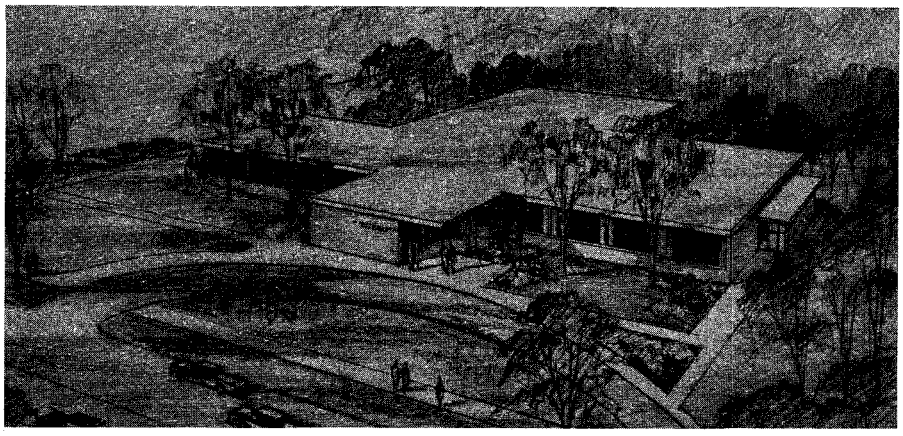
A Hospital For Delta

Utah Finds Federal Money Isn't 'Free'

REMEMBER BARN-RAISINGS? We don't have them much anymore. Time was when folks got together to help each other out—be it shucking corn, bringing in the sheaves or putting up a barn, schoolhouse or church. But somewhere along the line new ideas were brought over from the Old World. Ideas about Planned Production, Structured Economies and State Assistance. Today, we pretty much accept these ideas as our own. At least, we live with them, by them and—so it seems—for them. No, there aren't many barn-raisings anymore. You have to look pretty hard to find one.

Ever since the Korean War, citizens in tiny (population 7,866) Millard County, Utah, have hankered for a hospital of their own. They formed the West Millard County Hospital Association to raise money. In the past 12 years, they managed to scrape up $112,000 in cash and $35,000 in pledges for the building—to be built in the little farming community of Delta.



Architect's Drawing of the West Millard County Hospital

Two years ago, the Association decided to see what the Federal government would or could do for them. Quite a bit, it turned out. Washington was willing, under the Hill-Burton Act, to kick in 45 per cent of the cost, with the remaining 55 per cent due from the local folks. At that time, the estimated cost of the hospital the Association wanted was $250,000.

So the Association let out bids on the project, admittedly more elaborate than was thought necessary, but strictly conforming to Federal specifications—as required to get the money.

When the bids were returned, the people in and around Delta got an eye-opener. The lowest bid for the Federally-specified construction was $323,000 for the building alone and $400,000 when land and finishing were included. Put another way, when built to conform to the Washington standards necessary for Federal funds, the hospital would cost $150,000 more than if local citizens built it themselves.

"Okay," they said, "we'll come up with the extra money somehow. At least we'll be able to cut the cost by pitching in ourselves with donated labor." Several dozen men in the community were ready and able to help with carpentry, concrete work and painting.

Then came the second shocker. *No donated labor was allowed by Washington. All of the community's share had to be in cold cash.*

THE NEAREST BIDDING CONTRACTOR was located in Provo, Utah—about 86 miles away. People around Delta couldn't see why they were not allowed to help build their own hospital. Their next thought was that the wages paid would be those prevailing in the Delta neighborhood. But they found out differently. *They would have to pay wages set by the US Department of Labor, approved in Washington and double checked in Denver, Colorado!* Those wage rates were sky-high, far in excess of what the local citizens would work for, especially during the winter months in this farming community.

So the West Millard County Hospital Association, in the town of Delta, State of Utah, decided to heck with the government. "We'll build it ourselves."

The footings are now in and a dozen men from Delta and surrounding communities are working off their pledges. The Millard County *Chronicle* advises: "Please bring shovels, hammers, pliers, cement trowels." Additional teams are set to start work when the first group has worked off its pledges.

The Association reduced the floor plans from 13,000 to 10,000 square feet and stripped away the Federal frills. The county has arranged for a special taxing district to operate the hospital.

Although the actual burden is greater for the community, the chance to meet much of the obligation with donated labor reduces the real cost.

Obviously proud of his constituents, Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R.-Utah) beamed:

BENNETT

"We often hear in general terms about government red tape and bureaucracy. The Millard County Hospital project is a specific example of too much government interference. Particularly, it puts the lie to those idealists who claim that government spending and handouts can be made without government encroachment. This example shows again that there are always strings attached to Federal money and that 'who pays the piper calls the tune.' I guess we can be thankful that we sometimes don't get as much government as we pay for."

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Americans for Constitutional Action

By ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL, USN (Retired)
Chairman, Board of Trustees, Americans for Constitutional Action

AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION is a non-partisan, non-profit, nation-wide, political-action organization which is dedicated to these theses: *first,* that the Constitution of the United States, as originally conceived, provides a solid foundation upon which the structure of our free social order has been erected; and, *second,* that if we are to preserve that social order in America it is imperative that we protect its foundation against erosion or destruction.

To this end, ACA has undertaken to help elect to the Senate and House of Representatives individuals who, by their actions, have proved their allegiance to the original spirit and principles of the Constitution.

ACA believes that if a significant number of such dedicated and determined individuals are elected to the Congress they will retard and, eventually, reverse the current massive movement of our nation into socialism and a regimented society.

Many important and vocal elements amongst our people have subscribed to the thesis enunciated by the prominent Swedish Socialist Gunnar Myrdal, who was cited favorably by our Supreme Court. Myrdal said: "The Constitution of the United States is impractical and unsuited to modern conditions." The court has supported measures designed to weaken and nullify many of the Constitution's provisions. Unfortunately, its efforts have been successful, in part at least, and that end has been accomplished.

- **First, by tortuous legislative, executive and judicial interpretations of the "general welfare" and "commerce" clauses and the various amendments of the Constitution;**
- **Second, by an ill-advised Constitutional Amendment (the 16th—the graduated income tax), which confers upon Congress the power to confiscate all of the income from private property and all of the fruits of the individual citizen's labor, without limitation;**
- **Third, by judicial decisions of questionable jurisdiction, rationalized by the so-called "New Social Doctrine";**
- **Fourth, by abdication by Congress of its constitutional authorities and responsibilities in favor of an all-powerful Chief Executive; and**
- **Fifth, by bribery of the sovereign states with "handouts" from the Federal government which are financed by tax extortions from the states' own citizens. Concurrently, the states are required to sanction an ever-increasing surrender of power to the government centralized in Washington.**

In evaluating the effectiveness of our Constitution as a political instrument designed to provide a "government of laws, not of men," it is pertinent to recall the statement of the great British Prime Minister, William E. Gladstone, in 1878. He said, " . . . the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The purpose of the *ACA-Index* is to inform the people of the United States with respect to the probable effects of important legislative measures on the preservation of the basic values of our Constitution and, most importantly, the actual voting performances of all Senators and Representatives in support of, or in opposition to, those measures. This gives the voters a basis for choosing those legislators whom they wish to support.

ACA believes that the basic values of the Constitution consist of: *first,* the concept of natural or God-given rights of the individual (individual liberty); *second,* a government with powers strictly limited by a written Constitution; and *third,* a free, competitive-market economy.

The *ACA-Index** is comprised of one major and six subsidiary indices, which are defined as follows:

1. The ACA Consistency Index (*FOR safeguarding the God-given dignity of the individual and promoting sound economic growth by strengthening constitutional government; AGAINST "group morality" and a socialized economy through centralization of power*).
2. FOR Sound Money and AGAINST Inflation (*FOR a sound dollar and fiscal integrity; AGAINST inflationary forces*).
3. FOR the Private, Competitive Market and AGAINST Government Interference (*FOR protecting the individual's freedom of choice and a competitive market; AGAINST government price-fixing and controls*).
4. FOR Local Self-Government and AGAINST Central Government Intervention (*FOR the citizen's right to be let alone; AGAINST National Government intervention in local government and private affairs*).
5. FOR Private Ownership and AGAINST Government Ownership (*FOR private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution; AGAINST the unfair competition of government with private competitive enterprise*).
6. FOR Individual Liberty and AGAINST Coercion (*FOR protecting individual rights and responsibilities; AGAINST coercion of individuals through government sanctions*).
7. National Sovereignty (*FOR Strengthening National Sovereignty*).**

Every legislative measure acted on by the Congress is carefully appraised by ACA to determine its probable effect on each of the above listed indices. A measure which has a significant adverse effect on the principle described in a particular index requires that a "Yea" vote on that measure receive a wrong score (—) under that index, while a "Nay" vote receives a right score (+). Similarly, a "Yea" vote for a measure which supports the principle described by an index is given a right score (+) under that index and a "Nay" vote is given a wrong score (—).

The ACA Consistency Index utilizes all of the votes

* Volume I of the *ACA-Index* contained one additional subsidiary index: *FOR Economy and Conservation and AGAINST Waste.* This index was eliminated upon the advice of legislative authorities who felt that the definition of this index was not sufficiently distinctive to warrant its continued use as a separate index. Therefore, this index was combined with Index No. 2, *FOR Sound Money and AGAINST Inflation.*

** This index was previously entitled *National Security.* It was changed to *National Sovereignty* because the latter designation is inclusive of the former one, but is much broader in its scope.

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selected as the basis for the ACA evaluation, while each subsidiary index uses only those votes which have a bearing upon the principle involved. It should be noted that many of the legislative measures acted upon affect more than one index. In certain unusual cases, where the legislative measure under consideration does not logically fall under any of the subsidiary indices, the voting record is tabulated under No. 1, the ACA Consistency Index.

The legislator's score earned in each index is the ratio of all of the legislator's right votes (+) under that particular index to the total number of votes cast by the legislator for that index. For example, assume that a legislator has cast 30 votes in all on measures which affect Index No. 2, *FOR Sound Money and AGAINST Inflation.* He has 12 right votes (+) and 18 wrong votes (—). His score for Index No. 2 will, therefore, be 12 divided by 30, or 40 per cent.

It should be remembered that the Consistency Index is *not* the average of the legislator's scores under the various indices but is computed in exactly the same manner as the subsidiary indices—a ratio of the total of *all* of a legislator's right votes to the total number of votes he has cast which are used in the *ACA-Index.*

The *Abbreviated ACA-Index* published by ACA this month contains the following:

1. The ACA Consistency Index—tabulated scores for the second session of the 86th Congress (1960) and the first session of the 87th Congress (1961).
2. The cumulative ACA ratings.*
3. A summary of the cumulative scores going back to 1955 for the Senate and 1957 for the House.
4. The listing and description of legislative measures on which the votes were cast in 1960 and 1961 and which were included in the tabulation of the *ACA-Index.*

In the 1960 national elections ACA assisted, in varying degrees, in 180 contests for seats in the Senate and House of Representatives (21 Senate seats and 159 House seats). One hundred and thirty-three of the candidates assisted by ACA were successful.

* In the calculation of the cumulative ACA ratings there are included the tabulated votes set forth in the *ACA-Index*, 1960, Volume I (covering the five-year period, 1955-1959, in the Senate and the three-year period, 1957-1959, in the House), plus the votes contained in the *Abbreviated ACA-Index* covering the years 1960 and 1961 in both houses.

ACA'S TRUSTEES

Chairman, Adm. Ben Moreell, USN, Ret., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice-Chairman, Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, USA, Ret., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer, Charles Edison, Democratic Governor of New Jersey, 1941-44.
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Walter B. Martin, M. D., President, American Medical Association, 1954-55.
Philip M. McKenna, President, Kennametal Company, Latrobe, Pa.
Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Loyd Wright, President, American Bar Association, 1954-55.

In the 1962 national elections, if sufficient financial support is forthcoming, ACA will be active in eight contests for Senate seats and 181 contests for House seats.

ACA is now actively engaged in an effort to organize local chapters throughout the country. These chapters will receive a charter from ACA which will require that they adhere to the principles and policies enunciated by ACA, failing which the charter will be revoked.

ACA derives its financial support entirely from contributions by individuals. Being a political action organization, contributions to ACA are not tax-exempt and contributions by corporations and tax-exempt foundations are not legally permissible.

ACA supporters receive a *Digest and Tally* of the *Congressional Record* on a monthly basis while Congress is in session as well as the *Abbreviated ACA-Index.*

ACA affords an opportunity for citizens to make sure that their contributions for political purposes will be used to support only conservatives of either major political party.

The following excerpts from letters received from prominent conservative legislators testify to the effectiveness of ACA's activities.

• **From Senator Harry F. Byrd (Virginia):**

"I have kept in touch with the constructive work of the ACA, and commend your efforts to preserve our Federal Republic and protect the Constitution. I wish you great success in your able efforts."

• **From Senator Barry Goldwater (Arizona):**

"As Chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee, I have observed and have evaluated ACA's campaign assistance to leading conservatives of my party. I believe, along with them, that ACA played an important role in the successful campaign."

• **From Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina):**

"I am pleased to be honored by Americans for Constitutional Action, as I feel this group stands for those sound principles of government which I hope may yet save America from socialism and totalitarianism."

• **From Senator John G. Tower (Texas):**

"My sincere thanks and appreciation to the Americans for Constitutional Action for the very fine and exceptional effective service you have provided members of the Congress in the session just ended."

• **From Congressman Bruce Alger (Texas):**

"ACA's endorsement of my candidacy and its assistance played an important role in my successful campaign and I am most grateful."

• **From Congressman Ralph Beermann (Nebraska):**

"I sincerely believe ACA gave me a campaign. It pointed out a method of attack, it targeted the objective, and it helped us reduce that objective with believable, documented argument. I think when a candidate can be so equipped he can win an election. At least I did!"

Reprints of this section available: Single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue. Information about Americans for Constitutional Action can be obtained by writing to ACA, 20 E Street, N. W., Washington 1, D.C.

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MULTIPLY yourself by mailing to someone else each section of HUMAN EVENTS, after you have read it.

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

The United States never lost a war or won a conference.

—Will Rogers

Vol. XVIII, No. 50—Section V December 15, 1961

Why the Berlin Crisis?

Our Timid Policy Leads Nowhere

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

ANY CAREFUL STUDY of the background of the present Berlin difficulty leads inevitably to a rather dismaying conclusion. Although Russia was supposed to be our ally, and the conferences at Yalta and Potsdam were theoretically councils of state involving allies, the United States and the United Kingdom were never able to reach any genuine basis for united action with the representatives of the USSR. And the temporary unity brought about by the mutual necessity for the defeat of Germany was never regarded by Russia as anything more than a marriage of convenience. This, despite the tremendous material and financial help supplied to Russia by the United States.

In an exchange of letters between President Truman and Marshal Stalin in June, 1945, concerned with the withdrawal of US forces to their own zone of occupation and the simultaneous entry of US forces into Berlin, Stalin agreed to the President's proposal for "free access by air, road and rail from Frankfurt and Bremen to Berlin for US forces."

But an American Enterprise Association's analysis points out that "other than the Truman-Stalin exchange of letters, there was no written understanding at governmental level on access routes to Berlin." General Lucius Clay was quite critical of Ambassador John G. Winant, US member of the European Advisory Commission, for the omission of such an agreement.

General Clay says: "This omission was not accidental and had been discussed with our representative on the European Advisory Commission by Mr. Murphy, political adviser to General Eisenhower. Ambassador Winant believed that the right to be in Berlin carried with it the right of access and that it would only confuse the issue to raise it in connection with the agreement. He felt strongly that it would arouse Soviet suspicion and make mutual understanding more difficult to attain."

Professor Chester V. Easum, who believes the root of our problem in Berlin today is based on Western reluctance to take the chance of irritating Stalin, says:

> "Immediate insistence upon a more specific and contractual arrangement for access (through the Russian zone) to the former German capital was not then generally thought necessary. It was, indeed, avoided for fear of its probable adverse effect upon the little that was left of the mutual confidence and cordiality . . . and lest it jeopardize the prospect of success of the forthcoming Potsdam Conference. Again as at Yalta, for the sake of the possibility of winning the good will of the Soviet Union and securing its aid in the war against Japan, the spokesmen for the Western powers were careful not to quarrel with Stalin, and he was aware of his advantage."

This unwillingness on the part of our diplomatic representatives to deal forthrightly with troublesome problems is, to my mind, merely more of the same old illusion: namely, that if we speak softly and demonstrate our good will, Russia will react toward us with kindness and understanding.

Stalin might have lost his temper and treated the world of 1945 to the same sort of uncouth display created by Khrushchev while in Paris, but certainly the United States and the United Kingdom were in better position then to hammer out a workable relationship than we are today.

This policy of timid approach to the Russians, this unwillingness to secure a solid, understandable agreement on the matter of access to Berlin, has provided the Russians with their legalistic excuses for harassing traffic.

Unfortunately for the West, this policy of timidity obtained during all the postwar years, and not until the election of Eisenhower to the Presidency do we find the United States standing up boldly for its rights. The Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy not only ended the appeasement and the creeping Soviet aggression, but it also ended the Korean War and kept the peace during the years Eisenhower was President.

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Practical Politics—IV

Gathering Information

TO BEGIN WITH, try to get one volunteer for each block in your precinct. This one person will be responsible for contacting each family on your block, noting pertinent information on 3-by-5-inch file cards which, incidentally, will fit neatly into a discarded shoebox. A shoebox can be obtained for nothing, but filing cabinets cost plenty.

Each file card should list the answers to several questions, usually the following:

Name	Ward.....
Address	Precinct.....
Telephone	Registered .....
Need Baby Sitter?.....	Car Available .....

Name Adult Members of Family — Are They Registered?

....

....

....

Don't ever ask any of your volunteers to do more than they think they can. If they say they can only canvass one floor of an apartment building or one block of their neighborhood, don't assign them any more. Also, be sure to give them a deadline in which to report back. Be definite. Say, "I'll check with you on Friday to see how you made out."

Tell your volunteers never to argue with a voter. When they go canvassing, suggest they start off with something like this: "My name is Mrs. Smith. I'm a neighbor of yours from down the street. We're trying to find out how many people in the neighborhood are registered to vote and in what party they are registered."

A simple variation on this theme from state to state will usually suffice to meet your needs. Just remember not to argue with *anyone.* Your first foray is simply to GATHER INFORMATION on the people who live in your area.

YOUR NEXT STEP is to transfer the information you have accumulated to *two* different card indexes —one arranged alphabetically by names, the other arranged alphabetically by streets. This leaves the original cards, with the information gathered by the block workers, available for use on the block and ward level.

But remember, little has been accomplished until your precinct is organized street by street and block by block. Somebody has to be responsible for every single block in your neighborhood—someone who can be responsible for every single house and every single apartment. You have to be sure that one or another of your workers has called on every family in your precinct.

If you have the funds, you'll find that the printing of cards, saying that the bearer is a precinct worker for the "Citizens for Trueblue Committee," or some such, will help immensely in overcoming the natural hesitancy of people to answer questions from strangers.

The orderly transfer of information from original to categorized lists might be made the theme of a party. You can invite more than enough people to handle the work and the party will give you your second chance to talk over progress, ideas and organization. Filling your shoeboxes with the completed file cards will give the volunteers their first real sense of accomplishment.

They now have a map of the terrain and a complete index of the ammunition (voters) available to them for their first campaign, the primary election.

A STRONG TEMPTATION at the end of an organizing day is to forget about the last one or two people on your list. This has proven to be fatal in major elections across the country. For instance, Kennedy beat Nixon by one vote per precinct. Tower beat Blakley by two votes per precinct. Among other close elections are these:

- In the 1960 Congressional races, Democrat Frank Burke of Kentucky beat Republican Henry Hayburn by barely two votes per precinct.
- Democrat Victor Wickersham of the 6th District of Oklahoma beat Republican Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., by a margin of about one vote for every 11 precincts.
- M. Blaine Peterson, Utah Democrat, was sent to his first Congressional term with only a 68-vote plurality.
- In 1957, Buffalo, New York, Republicans lost their battle for the Mayor's chair by 60 votes, less than one vote in each precinct.
- In 1952, Colorado Republicans failed to unseat 4th District Democrat Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall by the hairline margin of 29 votes out of 79,323 cast in 299 precincts.
- In 1936, New Hampshire Republicans failed to capture the 1st Congressional District by a margin of 17 votes out of 104,000 cast in 129 precincts.
- In 1953, in University Park, Maryland, Walter Jeffers elected himself to the Town Council by casting the only vote he got. He was unopposed for 5th Ward Councilman.
- In 1953, in Fayette, Maine, a special election October 5 for a State Senate seat failed to draw a single one of the town's 150 voters to the polls. The town clerk, four ballot clerks, a constable, an election officer and a janitor all stood by—at $8 each—but no one showed up to help elect Representative Robert Martin to the State Senate. He was voted in by other Kennebec County communities.
- In 1948, in Phoenix, Arizona, two votes elected Laurens Henderson, Sr., a precinct committeeman—his own and his wife's. He has been elected to the same position in every election since.

In every area of the country, Republicans lose more close races than Democrats, simply because they are volunteers who are likely to skip the last couple of houses. Democratic workers—especially in big Northern cities—are often shop stewards or local union officers —required to account for every call to full-time paid union organizers, who see to it that those last two houses are covered.

Republican top leadership has set as its 1962 goal a greater thoroughness in this activity. "Winning the close ones" may decide the 1962 elections.

Next week: Your candidate.

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A Question for JFK

From Battle Line

Mr. Kennedy disagrees with "fanatics" who contend our peril "comes from within, not without."

But in 1952, according to the *New Republic* of October 13, he told a Harvard seminar that "not enough had been done about Communists in government."

The President's remarks in Los Angeles suggest a question: When did he change his convictions?

Congressman Thomson's Taped Interview—$7

Vernon W. Thomson, freshman Representative from Wisconsin's 3rd Congressional District, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Thomson discusses trade with Communist countries and legislative efforts which have been made to curb this practice, and sheds light on the pressure directed against these curbing measures. He cites specific examples of such trade and clearly describes the danger which it imposes upon the national security.

THOMSON

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the fortieth in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEWS.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5; $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are the firs tthirty-nine weekly interviews in the 1961 series.

39. A. I. Selden, Jr. (D.-Ala.)
38. Frank J. McNamara
37. William B. Windall (R.-N.J.)
36. Laurence Curtis (R.-Mass.)
35. Elmer J. Hoffman (R.-Ill.)
34. John R. Pillion (R.-N.Y.)
33. Robert C. Wilson (R.-Calif.)
32. Carroll D. Kearns (R.-Pa.)
31. G. C. Cunningham (R.-Neb.)
30. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.)
29. James E. Bromwell (R.-Iowa)
28. John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.)
27. Ralph F. Beermann (R.-Neb.)
26. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.)
25. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.)
24. Jamie L. Whitten (D.-Miss.)
23. Robert R. Barry (R.-N.Y.)
22. Charles Jonas (R.-N.C.)
21. Gordon H. Scherer (R.-Ohio)
20. Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.)
19. Joel T. Broyhill (R.-Va.)
18. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.)
17. Frank J. Becker (R.-N.Y.)
16. Peter H. Dominick (R.-Colo.)
15. James F. Battin (R.-Mont.)
14. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.)
13. T. M. Pelly (R.-Wash.)
12. E. W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)
11. John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)
10. H. C. Schadeberg (R.-Wisc.)
9. Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.)
8. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)
7. Harold R. Collier (R.-Ill.)
6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
5. Bruce Alger (R.-Texas)
4. Peter A. Garland (R.-Maine)
3. W. J. B. Dorn (D.-S.C.)
2. John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)
1. John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

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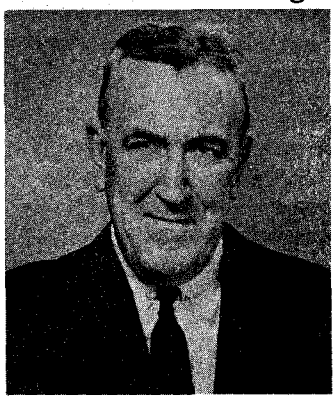
410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

The Indivisible Reds

From the Omaha World-Herald

In a speech prepared for delivery before a series of "adult education conferences" throughout the nation, former Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles says that one of the main things wrong with the United States is isolationist thinking.



BOWLES

One of the manifestations of same, he adds, is "the concentration of many patriotic Americans on the activities of our small minority of domestic Communists to the exclusion of the far greater challenge abroad."

We fear that the Hon. Mr. Bowles is trying to divide the indivisible.

Whether in the Kremlin, in Peiping, in Havana, or in Washington, D. C., a Communist is a Communist. He is dedicated to a world conspiracy. He is trying to destroy freedom as we Americans know it, and to impose on all people everywhere the tyranny of the Marxist state.

In their beliefs, in their malevolent intentions, dedicated Communists everywhere on earth are one and inseparable.

But in their opportunity to do mischief, the "domestic Communists," as Mr. Bowles calls them, are a class apart. They are in a position to stick a dagger into the heart of the only nation on earth strong enough and resolute enough to resist Soviet aggression.

One Communist inside the government in Washington might be worth more to Khrushchev than 20 divisions in East Germany.

One traitor in the American armed forces, or in the upper echelons of industry or labor, might do more damage to America than a dozen 50-megaton bombs.

Mr. Bowles evidently is trying to persuade his countrymen that the "domestic Communists" are only a handful of crackpots who need not be taken seriously.

The truth is they are the elite troops of the Communist assault. Their assignment is to infiltrate, to spy, to sabotage, and to destroy. If they are successful, Mr. K. ultimately will win this world war without firing even a single missile in anger.

If Mr. Bowles does not understand this truth, he had better attend another conference on adult education, not as an instructor but as a pupil.

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The Case of the Historian-Admiral

What Makes Sammy Run?

From the Chicago Tribune

Riffling through the pages of a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post,* we found a visage gazing sternly back at us, and we were unable to suppress a glad cry of recognition at sight of a pet pigeon. Indeed, it was Professor Samuel E. Morison of Harvard, wearing a yellow ascot and a blue blazer. The pocket ensign bore the two stars of a rear admiral, USNR (Ret.), if anybody should be concerned about status symbols.

The professor was stationed before the 40 volumes of the Congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor, tastefully bound in a navy blue, which should prove interesting if he gets around to reading them carefully. Large type notified us that the professor was about to inform us of "The Lessons of Pearl Harbor." The 20th anniversary of that calamitous event was December 7.

We diligently awaited instruction, and thought we were about to have it when Professor Morison hinted that the lesson was that we must not only have methods of obtaining military intelligence, but be capable of evaluating it.

But then Mr. Morison disappointed us, for, after 20 years, he concedes that our government is still remiss. He mentions Cuba, Korea and various gambits of Khrushchev, which shocked and surprised us.

Then what other lesson is there? This one is quite plainly stated: Anyone who is interested in what happened at Pearl Harbor, and, particularly, how and why it happened, should beware of substitutes and stick with Mr. Morison's rendition of the official mythology.

The professor especially cautions against exposure to George Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor: The Story of the Secret War;* Charles A. Beard's *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War 1941,* and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald's *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor.* These, the professor evidently feels, are heretical interpretations—"wrongheaded," "highly selective in their facts," and hardly more scientific than the prognostications of an astrologer.

It so happens that the late Dr. Beard was a president of the American Historical Association and a president of the American Political Science Association, and that, in 1948, when he published his volume on Pearl Harbor, he was awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters—an award given only once every 10 years in any one field. Very few astrologers, we believe, have been so conspicuously honored, not even Professor Morison.

Mr. Morgenstern is described by the professor as "a former reporter" for the Chicago *Tribune,* which, we would like to feel, is not indicative of Mr. Morison's general accuracy, for Mr. Morgenstern's role is and for many years has been that of editorial writer. By some resort to his own astrology, Mr. Morison concludes that the "theory" that there is more to Pearl Harbor than has managed to meet his own eye "seems to have been hatched in the purlieus of the Chicago *Tribune.*"

This would imply that "a former reporter" without even a Harvard doctorate was able to exercise some influence which governed the interpretation of Pearl Harbor advanced by Dr. Beard, a former president of both the American Historical Association and American Political Science Association and winner of the National Institute of Arts and Letters gold medal. We consider this farfetched.

Nevertheless, Mr. Morison has honored us in the past by references to "the Charles A. Beard-Chicago *Tribune*" school of history, which suggests, at the least, that we were in good company and were offensively independent and original in our thought.

This is an offense with which Professor Morison need not be charged. He proposed to President Roosevelt in 1942 that he be commissioned to write the Navy history of the war that began at Pearl Harbor. His sensational rise in nine years from lieutenant commander to rear admiral would suggest that his work for the New Dealers was entirely pleasing.

"Be wary of preconceptions," he admonished the American Historical Association in his presidential address of 1950—and then, in the same address, disclosed a full kit of personal preconceptions.

His own approach to history was to "follow the Jefferson-Jackson-F. D. Roosevelt line." "Debunkers" were guilty of "robbing the people of their heroes." Although others might offend, historians bore "the greater blame" because they "ignored wars, belittled wars, taught that no war was necessary, and no war did any good, even to the victor." Particularly were historians to blame for rendering the 1940 generation "spiritually unprepared for the war they had to fight"—shorthand for saying that Pearl Harbor and American participation in World War II were inevitable.

Professor Morison is not going to rob anyone of his faith in Democratic war making heroes. He should be a shoo-in for vice admiral if what may be termed the War of the Roosevelt Inheritance sets him to scribbling anew in his fallout shelter.

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Socialism

• What It Is

• How It Affects the Average Person

These pages give a few graphic examples of some of the ways the left-wing has used to deceive the American people into accepting the welfare-state measures that will eventually lead to complete Socialism.

The cartoons reprinted here constitute only a few of those published in a 40-page booklet entitled "Socialists' Plans for Control of the USA." The complete booklet may be obtained by sending 25 cents to the State Publishing Company, 12 North Third Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. The State Publishing Company is the publisher of *The State Labor News* and the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review.*

IF I CAN MAKE THE INDIVIDUAL LOSE CONFIDENCE IN HIS OWN ABILITY BY "HYPNOTIZING" HIM INTO BELIEVING HE IS WEAK AND HIS ONLY HOPE OF HELP IS THRU' THE GOVERNMENT— THEN THE STATE WILL BE SUPREME!

THIS IS ONE OF MY BEST GIMMICKS:- MAKING THE PUBLIC BELIEVE THAT ALL GOOD THINGS ARE GIFTS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THAT THE "OTHER FELLOW'S" TAXES PAY FOR THEM!
TO The Dear Public
YOU'RE SO GENEROUS!
THIS TRICK GOES A LONG WAY TO HELP ESTABLISH SOCIALISM IN THE U.S.

The Tyranny Of The State

"I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the minds and lives of men."

—Thomas Jefferson

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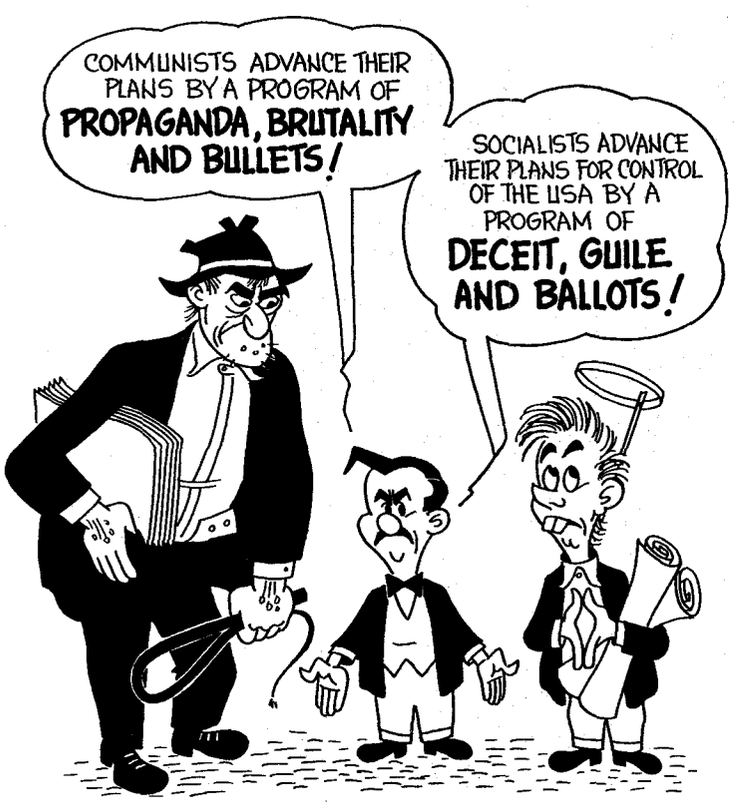
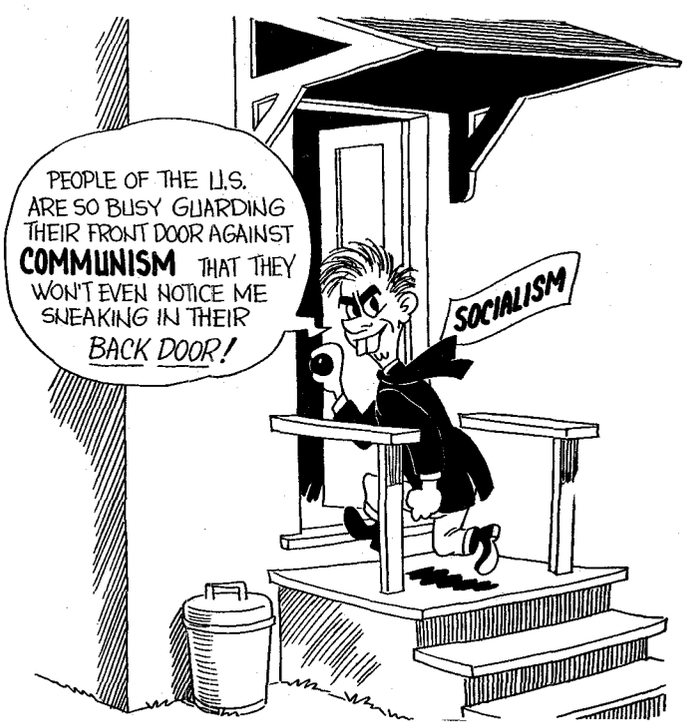
While the people of the United States are gaurding the front door of their national home against COMMUNISM, the back door has been left unguarded. This enemy, call it "welfarism," "statism," "State monopoly capitalism," "Centralized government," "benevolent dictatorship," "New Dealism," or the "New Frontier" all are a part of the same Socialistic program. They lead to the same thing—loss of individual liberty and impeding American progress.

Using methods of "Deceit and Guile" the SOCIALISTS, step by step, are advancing their program for "National Control." Having a better understanding of the psychology of the American public,


COMMUNISTS ADVANCE THEIR PLANS BY A PROGRAM OF PROPAGANDA, BRUTALITY AND BULLETS!
SOCIALISTS ADVANCE THEIR PLANS FOR CONTROL OF THE USA BY A PROGRAM OF DECEIT, GUILE AND BALLOTS!


PEOPLE OF THE U.S. ARE SO BUSY GUARDING THEIR FRONT DOOR AGAINST COMMUNISM THAT THEY WON'T EVEN NOTICE ME SNEAKING IN THEIR BACK DOOR!
SOCIALISM

THE WELFARE STATE IS WHAT WE SOCIALISTS WILL CALL OUR GOVERNMENT ALTHOUGH THE RIGHT NAME SHOULD BE MASTER STATE WHERE WE SOCIALISTS ARE THE MASTERS AND THE REST OF THE PEOPLE ARE THE SERVANTS

THE MORE TAXES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LEVIES THE HARDER IT WILL BE FOR STATES AND COMMUNITIES TO OPERATE BECAUSE OF LOSS OF TAX REVENUES!
GIMME GIMME GIMME GIMME GIMME GIMME
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the SOCIALISTS are avoiding any program of "Brutality and Bullets." Instead, by a plan of "Deceit and Guile," they are attempting to remake the American system of freedom, enterprise, and local self-government.

Whether the individual loses his "American Heritage of Freedom" through enslavement by the "Iron Chains of Communism" or "The Silken Cords of Socialism" is beside the point. In either case he is a captive and becomes merely the servant and slave of Big Centralized Government.

I WILL CONSTANTLY DISSEMINATE MY IDEAS TO THIS GROUP OF PEOPLE BECAUSE THEY HAVE INFLUENCE WITH THE PUBLIC
COLLEGE PROFESSORS
TEACHERS
THE CLERGY
BUSINESS LEADERS
LABOR LEADERS
WHEN THE PUBLIC IS WILLING TO ACCEPT, WITHOUT COMPLAINT, PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS A BIG STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN TO ESTABLISH COMPLETE STATE CONTROL!
THE MORE I DO TO DISCOURAGE THE LITTLE BUSINESSMAN WITH THESE AND OTHER FORMS OF REGIMENTATION THE SOONER HE WILL BE FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS!
PRICE CONTROLS
MATERIAL CONTROLS
HIGH LABOR COSTS
A. SMALL BUSINESS
LOAN
BY CONVINCING PEOPLE THAT PROFITS ARE EVIL I CAN, BY EXCESSIVE TAXATION, CAUSE PROFITS TO DRY UP AND FORCE BUSINESSMEN TO COME TO THE STATE FOR LOANS!
THEN I'LL HAVE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON ALL U.S. BUSINESS!

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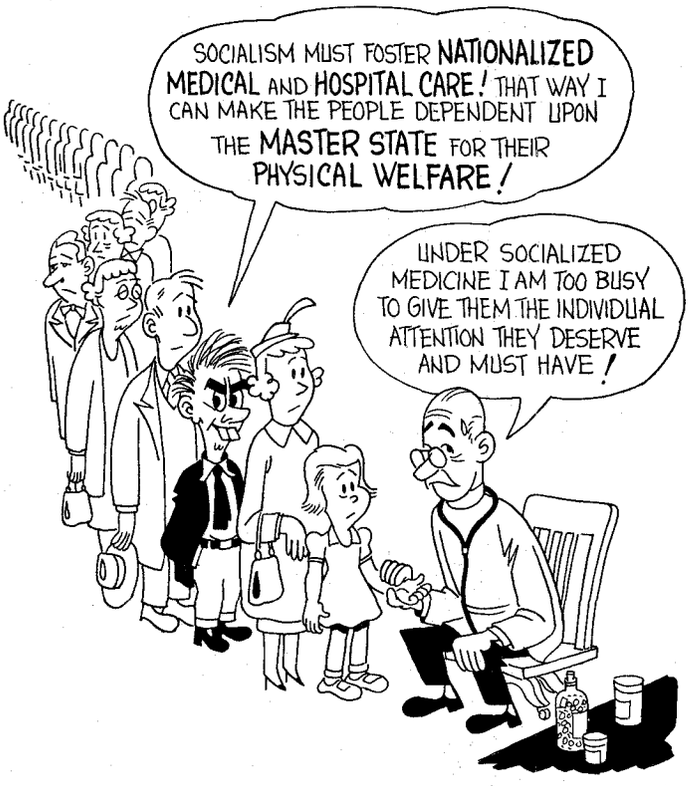
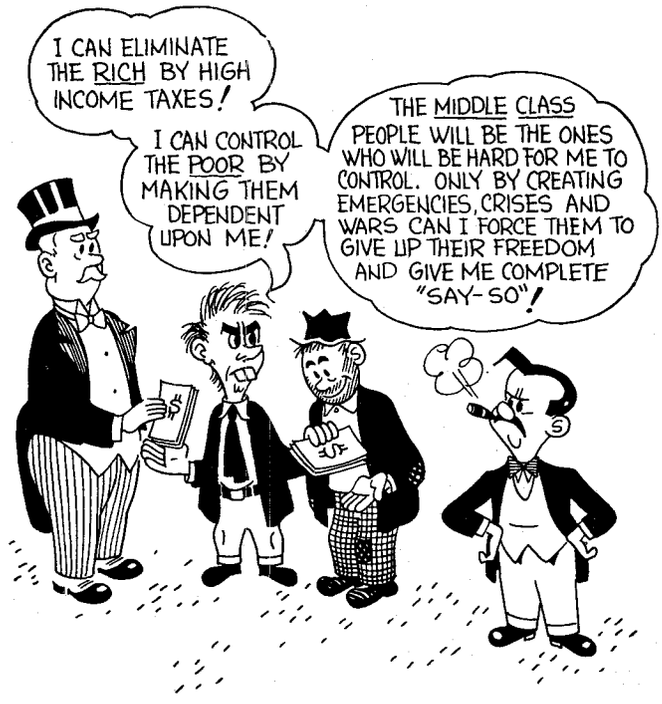

SOCIALISM MUST FOSTER NATIONALIZED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE! THAT WAY I CAN MAKE THE PEOPLE DEPENDENT UPON THE MASTER STATE FOR THEIR PHYSICAL WELFARE!
UNDER SOCIALIZED MEDICINE I AM TOO BUSY TO GIVE THEM THE INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION THEY DESERVE AND MUST HAVE!

GOVERNMENT PAY WINDOW
UNDER SOCIALISM WE WILL INCREASE FEDERAL AGENCIES. THE MORE PEOPLE ON THE FEDERAL PAYROLLS, THE MORE PEOPLE WILL BE DEPENDENT ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR A LIVELYHOOD.

THROUGH FARM SUBSIDIES AND PRICE AND CROP CONTROLS I WILL EVENTUALLY CONTROL ALL FARMS AND FARMERS. I'LL THEN BE ABLE TO FORCE THEM INTO COLLECTIVE STATE FARMS!


I CAN ELIMINATE THE RICH BY HIGH INCOME TAXES!
I CAN CONTROL THE POOR BY MAKING THEM DEPENDENT UPON ME!
THE MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE WILL BE THE ONES WHO WILL BE HARD FOR ME TO CONTROL. ONLY BY CREATING EMERGENCIES, CRISES AND WARS CAN I FORCE THEM TO GIVE UP THEIR FREEDOM AND GIVE ME COMPLETE "SAY-SO"!

Socialism holds nothing but unhappiness for the human race. It destroys personal initiative, wipes out national pride . . . and even plays into the hands of the autocrats.

SAMUEL GOMPERS
Pioneer American Labor Leader

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